TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches. LIVERPOOL, March 21-Noon.-Cotton has a downward tendency. Middling Uplands 13id.; Middling Orleans 131d. Sales 5000 bales.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. London, March 21-Noon.-Financial affairs are unchanged. London, March 21-Evening.-Consols 914. U.

S Ronda 741 LIVERPOOL, March 21-Evening.-The Cotton market continued dull and heavy. Middling Uplands 13id.; Middling Orleans 13id. Sales 6000 bales. Tallow 44s. 3d. Lard 50s. 9d. Spirits Tur-

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- In the Senate the Bill exempting wrapping paper made from wood and corn stalks from the internal revenue tax was passed. An amendment taxing scrip issued by any National Bank, State municipality or corporation, was adopted. The Bill suspending payment for enlisted slaves was passed, when the Senate went into executive session and afterwards ad-

In the House, a resolution to send evidence to the Senate, affecting two Senators in connection with the New York Custom House, was passed. The Senators alluded to are supposed to be Mesars. DOOLITTLE and PATTERSON. The House then went into Committee or the Whole. The Million Relief Bill for the benefit of the Southern destitute was discussed. Burner opposed the Bill in violent terms, and the debate took a wide range, and led to some severe remarks between Messrs. Butler. and BINGHAM. Mr. BINGHAM said he repelled with scorn the utterances affecting his integrity or honor from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or Fort Fisher not taken. Mr. BINGHAM proceeded in a demundiatory strain

amid roars of laughter and some excitement. BUTLER rose to reply, but the Committee rose, when BUTLER appealed for an opportunity to

Mr. Eldrings hoped that the House would not bottle up the gentleman from Massachusetts, when by unanimous consent he was allowed to

BUTLER proceeded, defending himself for voting for Mr. Davis ; he hoped thereby to save the country. He did what he could during the war, but the only victim of the gentleman's (BINGHAM'S) prowess that he (BUTLER) knew of, was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. BUTLER alludes to Mrs. SURRATT, in whose prosecution BINGHAM was an active manager. The Committee rose, and, without a vote the

House adjourned. Washington News. Washington, March 21.—The President signed the Bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for

the relief of the indigent blacks of the District. he Southern Candidate Elected. NEWBERN, N. C., March 21 .- Maj. John Hughes, the Southern candidate, was elected to the State

Senate unanimously. The negroes voted. Steamer Lost. MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 21.—The steamer Coquette was snagged. The boat and cargo be-

came a total loss. No lives lost. Cuba Bank Suspended. HAVANA, March 14.—The Bank of Cuba has sus-

Maryland Appropriation for Southern Poor. BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Maryland Senate has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the poor of the South.

Explosion. SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Intelligence from Hong Kong state that two hundred thousand pounds of powder had exploded in that harbor, killing forty persons, destroying several vessels and shaking the town like an earthquake.

Nomination. LOUISVILLE, (KY.,) March 21.—The Unionists of this city have nominated Col. WM. A. BALLETT for Congress.

Murder in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Jas. Tore, of Hillsboro', Caroline County, was found in bed with his throat cut. A large amount of money is missing. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The registration

is progressing, the number of negroes being largely in the majority, the whites taking but little in-

New York, March 21 .- Flour firm but quiet, Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and rather heavy. Pork dull and nominal. New. Mess-sellers at \$27 75, buyers at \$28 a371. Lard heavy, in bbls., at 12 a 13 fc. Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull and lower at 31c. per lb, for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet.

The Stock market is excited. 5-20.'s of '62 Coupons 1094. Exchange unchanged. Money 7 per cent. Gold 1341. EVENING DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Stocks excited; Fivetwenties '62, coupons, 1091. Gold 841. Cotton heavy, and declined 1 to 1 cent; sales 1800 bales at 301aS1. Flour-State and Western advanced 5 to 10 cents; Southern Flour firm. Corn heavy, and declined 1 to 2c.; Mixed Western \$1 17a1 19. Mess Pork firm. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet; by steam to Liverpool fd. .. Raltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21 .- Flour firm. Corn dull and declined 2c. to Sc.; White, \$1 09a1 10. Mess Pork \$23 75a24. Bulk Shoulders, 91c.

From the Fork of Edisto FORK OF EDISTO, S. C., March 2154, 1867.

To the Editor of the Daily News: "Straws show which way the wind blows, and coming events cast their shadows ahead." 'The deplorable state of impecuniosity with which our State has been drifting, deeper and deeper, ever since the close of the war, needs no other proof to sustain the asseveration than a glance at the sales of real estate in the interior.

The average price of lands in this State, previous to the war, was about ten dollars an acre. Since the war the average has been reduced about one-third, with an increasing depreciation as time grows older. One tract of three hundred and seventy-five acres in this Dietrict sold, at the last sales day, for eleven cents per acre; while another tract, containing a thousand acres, brought the munificent sum of enough to pay costs, minus one hundred dollars. This was, indeed, a beneficent holocaust in favor of the legal

These are stubborn facts. And while I do not wish to engender additional feelings of animadversion on the part of debtor toward creditor, yet let me add, that these and similar sacrifices have so much disgusted the poor debtor, that many have expressed an inclination in favor of universal confiscation, by Congess, as the surest means of liquidating all debts.

A general act of suing has been resorted to in this section, and many subterfuges indulged in to keep property beyond the pale of the law. The spirit of forbearance has vanished, and many are being sold out of house and home to satisfy the demands of relentless creditors. Even those who would pay out, if they were allowed a little time, are equally a prey to the indiscriminate litigation. If something is not done soon to check the exercise of this unwonted spirit of suing, the landed estates of our once prosperous country must pass over ruling ha

The freedmen in this section are working very well. Although they do not manipulate the facile hand of experience quite as well as they were wont to do in ante-bellum times, yet if the military officers will only keep hands off, we think we can wield them to a better account this year than last. Very friendly relations exist between them and the whites, and the channel in which the two races have been obliged to float for the past two years, is quietly assuming every day a more peaceful

The recent excessive rains have thrown the farmers a little backward in the preparation of the soil for planting, the alluvial lands and syrt spots being too boggy to plough. This, however, may be all for the best, as many no doubt would have planted prematurely, like a few have done whose corn was pipped by the frost. RURAL.

MASS MEETING

COLORED CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.

Ratification of the Platform of the Union Republican Party.

Speeches from different Colored Divines.

An adjourned meeting of the colored population of this city was held in one of the lower rooms of the Military Hall, in Wentworth street, at 8 P. M. yesterday. The room was packed, and many who were unable to obtain an entrance, crowded around the windows and doors, eager to hear the proceedings. On either side of the desk, a portion of the room was assigned to the speakers, reporters, and others. Neither Generals Sickles, Scott or Rosothers. Neither Generals Signals, Scott of Indentity of the Speakers were exclusively from the committee appointed.

The following Committee of Thirteen had been appointed at the last meeting to draft a Platform, which was to be presented:

which was to be presented:

H. J. Moore, Chairman (white), M. G. Camplin,
E. J. Adams, Peter Miller, J. N. Hayne, Jno. B.
Fiorris, J. D. Price, Benj. Reils, J. P. M. Epping
(white), B. F. Randolph, R. C. DeLarge, F. L.
Cardozo, Sam. L. Bennet and W. J. Brodie.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the
Rev. R. H. Cain.

The meeting was then called to order by H.
Judgs Moore, the chairman, who said that, at a
meeting held two weeks ago, the chair was directed to appoint a committee of thirteen to report a
platform of the Union Republican Party of South
Carolina. That platform had been prepared, and
would be presented this evening to the citizens of
South Carolina for ratification. The platform was
then read by the Rev. J. H. Adams.

then read by the Rev. J. H. Adams. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES FOR ORGANIZATION OF A UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA. Whereas the founders of this Republic based the same on the self-evident truth "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of beautiques "and

happiness," and Whereas it is set forth in the "Preambles of the Federal Constitution of '87," that it was ordained not by the several States or inhabitants thereof, but by "the people of the United States," "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish jus-tice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to its foun-days and their posteries?" and

and to secure the blessings of liberty to his foun-ders and their posterity," and
Whereas, Congress, by its well considered and almost unanimous action (which action has had the sanction of the loyal people of the country) has provided by the Constitutional Amendment pro-posed as "Article 14," and by the recent "Reconstruction Bill" for the reorganization of the civil powers of the States lately in rebellion and for the powers of the States lately in rebellion and for the renewal of their representation in Congress, and Whereas, we recognize in those legislative provisions wise statesmanship as regards the future, justice tempered with mercy towards the former enemies of the Union, and strong guarantees for the protection of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition, in the enjoyment of every rights conferred by the Constitution, and

stitution, and
Whereas we regard the great National Republican party, under the guiding hand of Divine Providence, as the savior of our country from the perils of the late rebellion, for the destruction of the Union, and as the only party whose principles can justify us in committing the present and future interests of the country for safe-keeping. Therefore Resolved. I. That we give our cordial and entire sanction

to the action of Congress for the restoration of the Union, and to the wise and just principles of the Republican party.

II. That in order to make the labors of all our nt the provisions of Congress, for the restoration

out the provisions of Congress, for the restoration of law and order in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we do form an association to be known as the "Union Republican Party of South Carolina."

III. That we pledge our sacred honor, our fortunes and our lives, to serve our country, to preserve her institutions, and especially to aid her in keeping inviolate the national faith which has been sacredly pledged to the payment of the nain keeping inviolate the national faith which has been sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred to save the liberties of the country, and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion, as they were unlawfully void and of no obligation, shall never be assured by the United States; nor shall south Carolina be permitted to pay any debt whatever which was contracted to aid the rebellion in any form.

pay any debt whatever which was contracted to aid the rebellion in any form.

IV. That the nation owes to the brave men, white and colored of our army and navy, a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

V. That as republican institutions cannot be preserved, unless intelligence be generally diffused among all classes, we will demand of our Legislature a uniform system of common schools, which shall be open to all without distinction of race, color, or previous condition—such system to be supported by a general tax upon all kinds of supported by a general tax upon all kinds of

VI. That we will favor a liberal system of public improvements, such as railroads, canals and other works, and also such a system of awarding con-tracts for the same as will give all our fellow-citivens an equal and air chance to share in them.

VII. That we will also insist on such modification of the laws of the State as will do away with imprisonment for debt, except for fraud; and imprisonment of witnesses, except for wilful absence; and especially to abolish, entirely and forever, the barbarous custom of corporal punishment for

orime or any other cause.

VIII. That, as large land monopolies tend only to make rich richer, and poor poorer, and ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our State.

IX. That the law of "ejectment" and "dis-

traint" should be so modified as to protect equally the landlord and the tenant.

X. That provisions should be made for the exemption of the poor man's homestead.

XI. That the interests of the State demand a revision of the entire code of laws, and the reor-

ganization of the Courts.

KII. That the interests not only of the State but of the whole country, demand every possible guarantee for the perpetuity of all the rights conferred upon the newly enfranchised portion of our fellow-citizens, and that, in the use of the sacred right of the elective franchise, we will seek to elevate to office of trust and honor, only those who are truly loyal, honest and capable, irrespective of

are truly loyal, nonest and capable, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

XIII. That we will not support any candidate for office who will not openly indorse, advocate and defend the principles adopted by the Union Republican Party.

XIV. The consideration of justice and humanity demand provision by the Legislature for the protection, &c., of all the aged, infirm and helpless poor, irrespective of race, color or previous condi-

XV. Felying upon a Divine Providence for wis dom in our councils, efficiency in action, ha mony among ourselves, with malice towards none and charity to all, we pledge our carnest and best ef-forts for the return of peace and prosperity to all our people and for an early representation of our beloved State in the Courses of the United States. After reading the P. tform, Mr. Adams proceed-ed to elucidate the doctrines set forth in that instrument, and to warn his audience from the many errors they might be led to adopt. He told them that these are revolutionary times. For many years a contest, terrible in its nature, has been waged between freedom and slavery, until we now behold the genius of Republican liberty bearing behold the genius of Republican liberty bearing its escurcheon on the capital of all nations, and its banner waving on every continent, sea and ocean. The sacred fire of liberty which has been pent up in the Italian bosom or nearly two centu-

ries burst forth, shattering the trammels that bound the slave. Russia has given freedom to her serfs. Candia is struggling for liberty, and Ireland has made a bold stroke to grasp her flag. The little leaven that was planted mag. The little leaven that was planted when this Government was first founded has permeated into every part, and the flag that once waved over four millions of slaves, now float over thirty-five millions of freemen. The stripes, which were once emblematical of chains and slavery, are now a glad sign of American liberty. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Almighty God, and secondly to Congress, [a trifle less than \$3,000,000,002] for that boon which both white and black now enjoy, and we should thank God that He has, in His wisdom, overruled the decrees of mon. When this war originated, the most virulent Radicel never dream of doing more than content Radicel never dream of doing more than content Radicel never dream of doing more than conlent Radical never dreamt of doing more than confining slavery within its former limits; but the and of Providence brought good out of evil. The resolutions we have adopted vindiinto the hands of others, we fear, less capable of sustaining them.

These forced sacrifices of property are ruinous in the extreme, and convey an idea of the want of proper legislation on the part of our remiss Legis-He said he was in favor of universal suffrage.

of evil. The resolutions we have adopted vindicated trainversal suffrage, which we en'oy this day. He advocated this principle, first on account of man's free volition, having the right and the power to choose between good and evil, and to know the Government which he serves. He said he was in favor of universal suffrage.

also for another reason: All men might be be led to do that which is right or wrong. For examp , during the war those men who then were induced to support the cause of right and liberty can now, in the time of peace, vindicate those principles at the ballot box. Universal suffrage was the only boon that could repay them for the long years of servitude they had endured. It was a grand maxim of Republicanism that ell men were born free and equal, and if this principle is not maintained, then the Republic ceases to exist. The blessings of liberty, knowledge, wealth, social position, &c., cannot be secured unless the rich had some advantage, and the right of suffrage makes the poor man equal to his richer and more fortunate brother, and by the exercise of this suffrage he has suffrage he has equal chances to acquire wealth and all the comforts connected with it. Alter a few more remarks

der his hearty support to the principles advanced in the platform, as they would be the guide of his future conduct. A great writer once said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. In the present propitious season, he felt called upon to point out the action necessary to secure the rights just gained, and transmit them to their posterity. The

gained, and transmit them to their posterity. The present era should cause the hearts of colored men to swell with gratitude to Congress for the great boon of freedom, and he called upon them to adopt that platform, which allied them with the Republican party, which had for more than twenty years battled for the rights of freedom. That privilege having been at length obtained, it now became them [the audience in Military Hall to act like men, and secure themselves for all time to come; for there was great danger that the advantage of suffrage would bring temptation, and unless they steered their course wise y and well, the freedom fought for and obtained at such risk may be the vory means of their re-enslavement. The danger is that the Southern whites may cheat them out of those advantages. But here, he said, he felt that he was treading on delicate ground. he did so, however, with great charity and kind-ness. He had been treated with great couriesy by the white people since his return to Charleston. But this was no question of individual feeling; but is one of the greatest interest to four millions of people. We be to that man who would sacrifice his race by selling himself to the Southern whites. He alluded again to them. They were eight millions to four of ne-groes; and what claim had they [the whites] to the friendship of the negro? Look at their [the negro s'] past history. What have been the causes of trouble for a humber of years but slavery? Let ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, answer, when he said "The cornerstone of our Government is slavery." This is the trouble and the cause of that war that This is the trouble and the cause of that war that has desolated the land, destroyed many and sent them to an untimely end—many who have laid down their precions lives, fighting to sustain this cause. And now, who but the Southern whites claim to be the negroes' best friend? What was the cause of trouble in Congress ever since the close of the war? Simply that their [the negroes'] Republican friends have been prevented from obtaining what 20,000 colored men fought for. Would they [the audience at Military Hall] be wise to unite their destinies with those who have such a block history? But some say why foment trouunite their destinies with those who have such a black history? But some say, why foment trouble by these discussions. They will create dissensions and a war of races, in which one must yield, and that, they say, will be the colored. He said he did not seck discussion, but brought up the subject merely to compare their claims with those of their [the negroes'] firm friends at the North, who had enabled them to meet here this yield. In the North there are two distinct, parnight. In the North there are two distinct parties—the Copperheads and Republicans; and the Copperheads have invariably sided with the Southern whites. The Republicans of the North, he continued, had been battling for the rights of the negro ever since Mr. Linocin's election. It is, therefore, far better to unite with those who

negro ever since Mr. Lincoln's election. It is, therefore, far better to unite with those who have proved their friendship toward them (the negroes). Foolish, he said, are those who do not. "But again, some say, the Southern whites will now act with us; they will be our friends. If so, let them come on our platform. We will gladly welcome them all; and let them join in a party that has been true and tried. If any of them advise you to leave that party, whose record is true. vise you to leave that party, whose record is true, he is your enemy. If he were your friend, he would act with you. It is only by that eternal vigilance, which is the price of liberty, that we shall be enabled to retain our rights. I would shall be enabled to retain our rights. I would warn you of another danger. In the unhappy state of feeling, prevalent among some of the colored people, I find you divided by a variety of feeling, caused by different degrees of social position, intelligence and education. All this is wrong. You noust ignore it. All should come and vote together, and you should consider any one who votes with you your friend, even though it were satan with you your friend, even though it were satan himself. By every principle of gratitude it behoves you to act with the Bepublican party. Think of the noble men who battled for your rights. Do you not owe them a debt? [Cries of yes! yes!] If you should use the right of suffrage unwisely, those who gave it to you will take it. unwisely, those who gave it to you will take it away again before the State action takes place. Use it wisely, and it will be lasting. Be foolish, and you will see it snatched away as quickly as you

longer, and closed by again reminding his hearers that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty.

Mr. Randolph was then loudly called for, and spoke in substance as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: It affords me great pleasure to rise and advocate the adoption of the resolutions. It was one of the cardinal doctrines of our forefathers that all men were born free and equal; another was that governments exist by the consent of the governed. Those two most important principles were planted by them on American soil. These principles were perverted. But God designed, that though perverted, they should triumph in time, and they have been preserved through war and blood. Slavery existed on this continent for two hundred and forty years; but God has at last swept it away, as the cloud before the sun; and to-nicht we have assembled to adopt a platform in accordance with the principles of our forefathers. We are now commencing a new career, and should know the dangers ahead of us, and find out the breakers in the channel. There are some men who would be our friends—your old masters, who now stand before you and tell you they were kind and good to you in the days of "Fellow-Citizens: It affords me great plea-

masters, who now stand before you and tell you they were kind and good to you in the days of your servitude, and advise you to vote their ticket; for in voting for them you would be on the right side. But there are plans now being made by Congress for the purpose of breaking this up."

He here read an extract from the New York World, which he stignatized as a Copperhead journal. This extract contained advice both to Southern whites and blacks, urging them to mutual forbearance and conciliation, and pre-dicting that the blacks would yield the same deference to the opinions and judgment of the whites they did when they were slaves. The speaker, they did when they were slaves. The speaker, however, does not seem well up in the world of New York journalism, for he speake of Ben. Wood as the editor of the World. He referred to the speech of Bevarly Nash in Columbia, and pronounced him a traitor to the cause, a cowardly dupe, an enemy to the Union, who, Judas like, had sold himself. They should beware of him, [i, e, of Beverly Nash], and should all stand on the platform and support it. "You have all heard this platform read, and know from it whether it contains anything unworthy of you or derogatory to the cause. If these men are our friends, let them come with us and stand our friends, let them come with us and stand here, side by side, cheek by jowl, and fight for the liberties of this great nation."

"As freemen, now be wise, and do not allow these

men, with sweet words, to tempt you to leave the Republican party. This is what WADE HAMPTON did, when talking to those whom he had himself enslaved (?) Shall we do this? Never! Whe these men come round to slime us, and want to swallow us, too, be but watchful, and there will be

no danger.

We have come here for the purpose of accepting the principles of this platform. It cannot be difficult for a man to discover who are his friends and who his enemies. This is the secret of Republican liberty. Let us be wise and thoughtful, Let our motto be, in the language of PATRICK HENRY : "Give me liberty or give me death! But show that we love liberty, and the result is certain! There were several other speakers, whom time and space forbid us to report. There was, also, some filibustering about points of order, in which the "previous question" was loudly called for quite a la Congress. Some urged that it was a free meeting, and that everybody had a right to make a speech; but the Chair decided, upon the point of order being raised, that only those could be allowed to speak who had been previously appointed for the purpose. The Platform was then offered for adoption, and was adopted unanimously and (vi a) vociferously. After which, Mr. De Large arose, and made decidedly the best speech of the evening.

of the evening.

Mr. Bennett, with a view of reconciling the different interests, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirteen take such measures as may seem best, to call a State Convention at such time and place as the Committee may designate.

A motion was afterwards offered and carried that

A motion was alterwards offered and carried that a mass maeting be held at the Citadel Green, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, to be partici-pated in by citizens of every shade, for the pur-pose of publicly ratifying the platform adopted last The meeting then adjourned. It was conducted with great moderation, and the speakers showed a good acquaintance with parliamentary tactics. The speeches were greeted with loud applause when any striking allusions were made, but with this exception the andience were quiet and respectful in their demeanor, and seemed impressed with the idea that they had been collected for a great pur-

last, the 15th instant, some unknown person, not having before his eyes the terror of the law, and intent, no doubt, on plunder, attempted to des-troy the law office on Main street (belonging to Jas. S. G. Richardson, Esq.,) by setting fire to the same. The darkness and general inclemency of the night, which confined to their houses the most the night, which commed to their hourable oppor-of our citizens, afforded a most favorable oppor-tunity for the ox cution of wicked and desperate deeds. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had made much headway, and by the active exertions of several neighbors, (freedmen as well as whites,) it was entirely extinguished without its having done much damage to the building. The idea of setting fire to a lawyer's office, although an time, supremely ridiculous and absurd. They time, supremely ridiculous and assurd. They very seldom present any inducements to theft, and the papers they contain are of no use to any one save the individual owners thereof.

[Sumler News.]

WRONG.-A gentleman, who was an eye-witness informs us that at the depot in Raloigh, last week, J. H. Switzgood, of Davidson County, who lost a log at "Cold Harbor," and had been to Raleigh to log at "Cold Harbor," and had been to haleign to precure an artificial limb, when about to enter a coach on the North Carolina Railroad, was, by a negro, lorbid and told that no "one-legged soldier would be allowed to ride in that car," and was ordered to another car among the negroes. When Conductor Spraggins was appealed to in that behalf, he confirmed the order given by the negro, and the excuse he rendered was that the coach was a seldier, and been unfortunate, to ride in any coach he might choose to enter where there are of the same tendency he put the resolutions before the House, and asked that they be seconded.

Mr. Cardozo was then announced. He said that
it was with feelings of great pleasure that he rose
to second the resolutions just offered, and to ten-

OUR SOUTHERN EXCHANGES

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1867.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist is among those who still seem to think it wise policy to indulge in abuse of such men in the South as are disposed to accept the situation. Its sentiments may be inferred from the following strictures on Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, for the part he has recently taken, pending the discussion of the Supplemental

"It may astonish some folks to learn that Mr. Reverdy Johnson concurred in the opinion of Mr. Morton. He even went a bow shot beyond, and, according to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, hinted the method of comparison of any government formed

Baltimore Gazette, hinted the method of compulsion—i. e., a recognition of any government formed by the minority, if the whites of the South failed to act under the demands of Congress.

"This is the man to whom Gen. Chalmers addressed his letter advocating Southern submission. This the man to whom many apologies have been rendered by Southern journals for harsh language expressed. We have nothing to take back. When a man delivers himself over for the sake of expediency, the first false step is the only difficult one in progressive stultification." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel is hopeful, as will be seen from the following extract

from Wednesday's paper: From our knowledge of the negro character, and his present wholly dependent condition, we enter ain no fear as to the course which he will pursue tain no fear as to the course which he will pursue in the exercise of the elective franchise, provided the decent white people take proper and prompt action in the matter. Nineteen-twentieths of the black voters can be influenced and controlled by those who give them food, lodging and employment. It lies now in the power of the white employer to cast as many ballots in our future elections as he may have adult male negroes in his

The machinery of Union Leagues and Freedmen Leagues cannot step between the employer and employee, provided the former will but exercise the ordinary prudence and foresight in this mat-ter, which he brings to bear in the usual transac-tions of life. The pagress have already leaved ter, which he brings to bear in the usual transactions of life. The negroes have already learned one valuable lesson, and one which they will not seen forget—that the Southern people are their best friends. This feeling has been growing and intensifying since the lat of January, 1866, and will continue to increase and strengthen as long as their old masters treat them kindly and con-

service.

The Augusta Press, we believe, was one of the first papers in our sister State that came boldly forward in favor of accepting the ultimatum offered us, and, in Wednesday's issue, we find the following remonstrance:

It is unfortunate that those who manifest the interest in this subject which its importance de-mands, and make overtures of conciliation to the freed people, are forthwith denounced as seeking the negro vote. It is unquestionably to the inter-est of the colored people to maintain good rela-tions with the whites; for they are, and must for some time be, dependent upon them for employ-ment; so too, the whites are dependent upon the colored people as the chief agents for carrying on our industrial pursuits. This mutual identity of interest, should beget feelings of kindness between the races, and the past conduct of the colored people—their faithfulness during the war, and the friendly spirit they have generally evinced since emancipation—leave no room to doubt that since emancipation—leave no room to doubt that they will in the future look to their old masters as their best friends.

their best friends.

We were prompt in acquiescing in the proclamation announcing their freedom—though it was a violation of the conditions on which we laid down our arms—and have enacted just laws securing them civil equality, which have been enforced in a spirit of kindness and sympathy. Our court rooms have borne constant evidence of the thorough purpose of all law abiding people to treat them justly, and protect them in the full enjoyment of all their rights. And now, though society has not recovered from the shock of their sudden consequation, when we are called to go payond has not recovered from the shock of their sudden emanaipation, when we are called to go beyond the code of civil rights, and extend them the pri-vileges of suffrage, which some of our own color are denied, let us still exhibit the same prudent forbearance and kindness. They are to vote. Let us not, by indifference and neglect, leave them to be led into the formation of parties hostile to us. Convince them as we readily can that it is to their Convince them, as we readily can, that it is to their interest to vote with, and for those who have been their neighbors and friends, in preference to being led away by designing strangers.

The Macon, Ga., Journal and Messenger March 19, talks "Supreme Court," and quotes lignified remonstrance against the action of Congress, from the Mobile Register. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of March 19th

Our opinion is, that every friend of the existing State governments, should, if qualified according to the Acts of Congress, register his name as a voter on the military rolls, and when the day of election comes should do all that he can to cave what we are permitted to save from violent over throw. There are many evils that we may avert— evils that will overtake us if we do nothing to avoid hem. We need only refer to the state of things in

renriesee and Missouri as an illustration. There is some chance for conservatism even in the programme which we are required to observe—some things not required, which only our own action can prevent. The following from the same paper (Columbus Enquirer) bears on our present topic:

The first meeting called at Cartersville to second Gov. Brown's movement did not take any action.
At the second meeting, held on the 13th instant, after considerable discussion upon some resolutions reported by a committee, Judge Milnor of fered the following as a substitute, and it was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we obey the mandates of the

law. We will do what the authorities of the United States require us to do. We are for the Union and the Government, and will abide its action upon all subjects affecting our interests; whether it comes from Congress or the President; our duty is to obey. We love the Government of our fathers, and desire that party differences be buried in

The Mobile Advertiser & Register is hopeful, it seems. In its issue of March 6 it says: There are intelligent people who believe tha Radical Congressmen are not getting their eyes open to the results of their legislation an hour too soon, and that ninety days will show that it the passage of the Military Bill, Radicalism reach ed its point of culmination, from which it will rapidly descend to its fall. Having nothing to do with the business we can only wait and see.

The New Orleans Crescent speaks unfavorably of the late Congressional legislation. So does the Mobile Tribune. The Demopolis (Ala.) New Era takes a common

sense view of the situation. It says: If the people meet and send delegates to a convention which shall ratify this Sherman amendment, in letter and in spirit; then and in that event we may or may not be admitted to representation in the General Government, according as the whims in the General Government, according as the whims of the Congress may decide. If we fail to do this, however degrading we may esteem it, then it will be done for us, and that right quickly. There are enough unconditional Union men and free negroes in the State of Alabama to frame a constitution in double quick time, in which the military bill would be the mildest feature. What, then, shall we do? will the people take the pill prescribed by Congress, nauseous though it be, hoping to outlive its effects, or, like poor Tennessee, be turned over into the hands of a family physician, who will exhaust upon the body politic the whole radical red republican dispensatory?

upon the body politic the whole radical red republican dispensatory?

The Montgomery Advertiser is one of the best and most influential papers in Alabama, and in the days of the Confederacy was romarkable as one of the strongest organs in opposition to Mr. Davis administration. The following very sensible remarks from its columns will be read with interest:

THE TIME FOR ACTION.—The public sentiment at the North has long been in favor of the constitution. By accepting the situation and acting in the manner the North has long been in favor of the constitutional amendment; we have but little ground to hope that it is less favorable to the military government till, which has now become a law. The peculiar crisis now at hand requires prompt and united action on the part of the good people of Alabarra class a body of presponsible man, consect to bama, else a body of irresponsible mon, opposed to the larger class of their fellow-citizens, will bind them hand and foot. Under this law, it is not made the duty of any

of the State to see to it, that the rights of the whole people, and the interest of the women and children, are not surrendered to the keeping of those who would, if they could, confiscate and proscribe. The Legislature is the proper body at present to act, and to their early assembling must the State look for some measure of relief. It whole people, and the interest of the would have been unbecoming to do anything as long as the fate of the military bill was in doubt— whaste would have looked like dishonor and tended priving themselves of real, solid advantages by the now plan, and know moreover that it has all the force and effect of the law, and will be carried out whether we want it or not.

There are men in Alabama who hail with delight the passage of this law, and who will do all in their power to use it so as to injure and oppress the state of the State. These men are about in the There are men in Alabama who hail with delight the passage of this law, and who will do all in their power to use it so as to injure and oppress the people of the State. These men are about in the proportion of one to five hundred, but they will, unless great popular sentiment manifest itself, organize a government in Alabama which would be as tyrannical as the one under which the people of Tennessee now groan. Here in our State a large class of white people can vote, who by the tyranny of a few men who crept into power in that State cheap rate. It gets up a reputation for intonse cheap rate. It gets up a reputation for intonse Tennessee now groan. Here it our State a large class of white people can vote, who by the tyranny of a few men who crept int power in that State during the war, are excluded from the polls. Under the management of Brownlow, 80,000 white citizens are distranchised, and about 25,000 of his citizens are distranchised, and about 25,000 of his citizens are distranchised, with remorseless hate thoy conferred the right of suffrage on the blacks, but expressly prohibit ov.r three-fourths of the whites from voting—they have organized a militia that will strike terror into the hearts of those who accept the situation and avail

upon whom they may see proper to wreak their themselves of the opportunity now offered to pave malice. Shall this state of things be in Alabama? It will be, unless the good people who are really anxious for peace and harmony, and justice to all classes and parties, take an interest in the new order of change with them. The men of sense, of discre-Shall this state of things be in Alabama? It will

men of Alabama-no State has provided more fully men of Alabama—no State has provided more fully to protect them in their rights of person and property. They are bound to feel, know and appreciate this; and no mawkish sentimentality shoult keep those whom they have known and served from their youth up, from inculcating the fact that their best and truest friends are those among whom they have always lived. It is time now to act upon the great and important questions before the country, and the sconer it is done will be the better for the State.

The Daily Mississippian lectures the Clarion and its correspondents for favoring "the odious amendment." It closes one of its late editorials in the following appeal:

We will not be so invidious or uncharitable as to call in question the motives of men who blindly lean to degradation; but the public will demand more reason than has yet been developed to convince them that it is our duty to play the miserable part of aiders and abe tors in elevating our former slaves to a position politically superior to the whites of the country. For heaven's sake, and our own honor, let the people scorn the advice of these seventh age politicians.

The Vicksburg, Miss., Herald says:

Shall the people of Mississippi continue to govern Mississippi, or shall we, by inaction, let the State pass into the hands of Radicals and negroes? This is the only issue, and one or the other is as inevitable as fate. There is no half-way ground.

Unless the people of the South exert themselves to derive the greatest benefits from our present condition, they will certainly experience the great-We will not be so invidious or uncharitable as to

Shall the people of Mississippi continue to govern Mississippi, or shall we, by inaction, let the State pass into the hands of Radicals and negroes? This is the only issue, and one or the other is as inevitable as fate. There is no half-way ground.

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The Daily Clarion, published in Jackson, Miss... is edited by Hon. E. BARKSDALE, one of the friends of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in the Confederate Congress. It will be seen, from the following, that he is ready to accept the situation, and gives good connsel to his readers :

We would not have the people of the South de-luded into the belief that they can adopt any line of policy by which to ward off the scheme of negro suffrage. It is true the second section of the Con-stitutional Amendment provides that whenever the right to vote at any election shall be denied to any class of citizens, etc., the basis of representa-tion shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in that State. But the Sherman Bill declares that "when the Constitutions of the (mis-called) rebel States shall provide that the elective franchise shall b) enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications here a stated for election of delegates," "said State shall be entitled to repredelegates," "said State shall be extitled to repre-sentation." Now the "qualifications herein pre-scribed" include male citizens "twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or, pre-vious condition." Hence it will be seen, as a cotemporary pungently says, the reconstruction plan is framed with such "ingenuous malignity" that whether we adopt the Constitutional Amendment, or prefer to live under a military despotism with representation, we cannot avoid negro suf-

frage.

The question to be decided is, inasmuch as ne gro suffrage is inevitable in either case—inasmuch as we cannot avert it by enduring the terrors of military rule and remaining unrepresented with a Government, and establish peace and quiet under circumstances not agreeable, but greatly preferable to martial law and negro rule, in the present with no other certainty in the future, but a long night of gloom and darkness.

It is doubtful whether any legislative body has be fore been so inscrible to appearances of justice and common decency, as to address such an argument to the people for whom they legislate, The South can do nothing but act in the matter as a defenceless man would act in dealing with outlaws

Charleston, S. C., June employing a like argument. The Columbus (Miss.) Index, of the 10th, con-

"masterly inactivity." We make the following extract from the Columbus (Miss.) Index: Suppose we act, call conventions, and accept all that is required of us, have we any assurance, any pledge on the part of Congress, that the sacrifice will be rewarded? the State Governments we

will be rewarded? the State Governments we organize, the State Constitutions we frame, the men we elect to represent us, be they black or white, will be recognized, accepted and admitted? We have not. The man among us who says we have is either deluding himself or is trying to delude others. No such assurance, no such pledge, can be found in the Military Bill or any other measure respecting the South that has been adopted by Congress. If we act, as is here suggested, while we have no guarantee that the law, order and system which we wish, yearn and pray for, will be restored to us, we will have the terrible tenth. brought home to us that we have become parties bound by solemn covenant to a movement which bound by solemn covenant to a movement which has no other aim or object than the complete destruction of the constitution and the overthrow of every vestige of personal liberty in the land.

But suppose we take no action. Will power pass from our hands into the hands of negroes and Southern loyalists? will we have to meet the terrors of a confiscation bill? This is the way the question is put in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. It is best answered by the query: Is it not the purpose of Congress, as revealed by disnot the purpose of Congress, as revealed by dis-cussion and bills, to take the power from the hands of all who voluntarily aided the "rebellion," and place it in the hands of those who did not? It certainly is, and the history of all the reconstruction schemes conclusively proves, that do what we may, we cannot change the purpose of the Radicals in this respect. The flat has gone forth and to call it back would be political death to Radicalism. As to confiscation, that is a contingency the Radicals themselves are hardly prepared

The Virginia pre ss is almost a unit in favor of prompt and united action under the Reconstruction Bill. From a number of papers before us we select the following excellent article;

[From the Richmond Whig of Tuesday.] THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.—The press of Virginia owes it to the people of Virginia, now that there is a prospect of getting into practical relations with the Government, to encourage them in the effort to adjust affairs in the only practicable the effort to adjust affairs in the only practicable manner—that prescribed by Congress. While there was anything of free agency, anything of option allowed between modes of reconstruction, the press, at all risks and without regard to consequences, took the high ground that we should not yield or abate any of our rights. So long as Congre sional action was made dependent on our consent, the newspapers all urged non-acquiescence, and the people followed that policy.

So conspicuous was the influence of the press in bringing about this result, that in Congress, and all through the North, to Southern press was regarded as the dominant and peculiarly disloyal

garded as the dominant and peculiarly disloyal element, and was held responsible for the action of our people. Self-constituted or not, the press was our people. Self-constituted of Southern honor, and the recognized guardian of Southern honor, and faithfully did it perform that office. If the press orred in an over-strained adherence to honor, the people were the sufferers, and their manly refusal to accept privileges by consenting to degrading conditions placed them in a high and imposing attitude.
Circumstances have changed. Without their

consent the much-dreaded law has been passed, and they have no choice in regard to obeying it. they must, to its harsh requirements, they will not avail themselves of its permissive features, and extract from it all the good which it is capable of yielding, It gives negro suffrage; it also gives white suffrage. If the whites choose to vote in Virginia, and to take discreet measures to attract

serve in the Convention, and to make our Consti-tution. If at the start we refuse to vote under this law, or voting, repel the co-operation of the Con-servative Union men and of the negroes, we will at once, by our own act, introduce an unending discord into the State. There were those who declared that it would be

Under this law, it is not made the duty of any particular one to call a convention, but it is the duty of the regularly constituted legal authorities of the State to see to it, that the rights of the to attract the co-operation of all, without regard to

things and try to make the best they can out of a bad situation. No State can boast of a code of laws more just and less discriminating in its operation—no people of a laboring class have more safe-guards of law thrown around them than the freed-guards of law thrown around the freed-guards of

haven of safety and peace, and there refit and restore them, will be the men who will be thanked, honored and rewarded.

Your dreamers and croakers, your passwists and your hair-splitters will be contemned. If the fates shall decree that in addition to all our other disasters their foolish courses shall prevail and if shall decree that in addition to all our other disper-ters, their foolish counsels shall prevail, and if these commonwealths are left to be moulded by the dishonest factions of the Hunnicutt stamp, our past and present troubles will be light compared with those that will then come to plague us. We will cave been ruined irretrievably, and ruined by our own folly. The press can do much to avert this calamity, and to our brethren of the press we appeal to exart their influence in the right direction. They have maintained the honor of the South, let them now aid in rescuing it from ruin. ... [From the Richmond Dispatch.]

since, the clause in that Constitution which required legislators, judges, etc., to take this oath, and if it was omitted in any case to which the provision applies—which we very much doubt—it was clearly a neglect of daty.

Nevertheless, the House of Representatives, influenced by the busy-bodies aforesaid, acded a clause to the supplemental bill depriving all such legislators and judges as may not have taken the oath to support the United States Constitution of the right to vote or hold office pending the military government. The Sonate adopted the amendment, and we suppose nobody here thinks anything of it. This amendment, that about the registered voters noticed above, and one to punish false swearing (against which our own statutes are quite severe enough), are the three adopted by the House. The only point at issue between the Houses, that as to the number of registered votes necessary to ratify the constitution, we suppose will be promptly settled.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN J. STEELE.—We learn with regret that Dr. John J. Steele, of Black Mingo, in this District, died recently at his residence. He was an old and successful practitioner, and will be greatly missed in that section of the District.—

Kingstree Star.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AG ALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE SCHR. RENSHAW, CHASE master, must be presented at the Office of the undersigned (in duplicate), by 12 o'clock To-Morrow, the 28d instant, otherwise they will be debarred payment' J. A. ENSLOW & CO. March 22 2 Consignees.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLES military rule and remaining unrepresented with a certain prospect of still greater evils in the future, in the form of wholesale confiscation and disfrandisement—shall we not go a step further, and by adopting the Constitutional Amendment, obtain relief from the military yoke, rid ourselves of a standing army, secure a vote in the election of the President and in the legislative department of the Constitutional amendment of the President and in the legislative department of the Constitutions and actablish peace and quiet under House of Worship. They are believed to be plous and worthy persons, and

their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to rid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been suther zed to make collections : CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MOALPIN, JOHN BEE. Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT.

Partor Citadel Square Church. Pastor United Church JAMES TUPPER, Descons Citadel Square Church. WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, January 4 fmw3mos NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—OFFICE OF

the order of Chancellor Lagrange made in the cause of Wittschen vs. Cordes, notice is hereby given to the Creditors of HENRY WITTSCHEN, deceased, to come in and prove, before the undersigned, their demands against the Estate of the said Testator on or before the 15th day of March, 1867, or be debaired from any benefit of the decree above made in the case. f9 Master in Equity. TREASURER'S OFFICE, OHERAW AND

DARLINGTON BAILBOAD.—CHERAW, March 22, 1887.

MASTER IN EQUITY: 15th January, 1867.—Pursuant to

-Holders of Coupons of the 1st MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due on the 1st April, are notified that they will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company in Chersw. J. H. McIVER, THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter en-

January 15 NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILBOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submaring Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES

nade new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Meditine Pamphiot mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. November 9 SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE. WE PRO-POSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers,

Railroads, Shop, Garden, Store, Hotel or general House

work. Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannot near Kin; street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly me', and sati factory reference given. February 23 1mo BY WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. September 10 AGT ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by

ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

April 14 AF BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-narmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tents. Natural Black or Brown. Bemedies the ill effects of Bad Dues. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The gonuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street. New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a haid dressing. Sold by all Druggists and tashionable hairdressors, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. DOWIE & MOISE No. 151 Meeting street,

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Ly Al American Ship B. S. KIMBALL, Dear-born Master, having a large portion of her born Master, having a cargo engaged and going on board, win accuracy engaged and going on board, win accuracy for the acove port.

For balance of Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

FOR SAVANNAH THE STEAMER



1909 TONS BURTHEN. CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANT O WEARF EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, for this port.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to office of

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CHAS. HOYER, Master, Will leave Pier No. 46, N. B., on Saturday, April 6, for Southampton and Bremen, taking passengers to South-ampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following ampion, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Ca. in, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35,
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York,
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUF AND HOME—First
Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.
To be followed by the BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
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FURTHEE DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK:
May 4. June 1, June 16, June 29, July 20.
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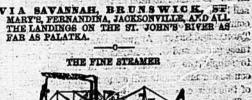
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March 22 1 North Atlantic Wh

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WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON evily Wednesday Morning, at 8 o'clock precisely

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